FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 14, 1858. [NO. 2141.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

ALAMANCE POLITICS, CROPS, &c.

Letter to the Editors of Observer, dated

ALAMANCE COUNTY, June 7, 1858.

A Democratic Convention was held in Graham on Saturday the 5th inst., and J. Irving Scales, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature in place of Judge Ruffin, who declined the nomination tendered to him. Mr. Scales is quite a young man, a brother to Hon. A. M. Scales, a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of fair abilities and pleasant address.

The course of Judge Ruffin has surprised no one here. A gentleman of his advanced age, spotless reputation, and one of the first jurists of our country, could not hope to acquire much fame by dabbling in the dirty pool of politics.

The weather is quite pleasant, with occasional showers, and crops are looking pretty fair. The wheat crop, although injured a good deal by the late frost, the chinch bug, and rust, I think will be near an average one, despite the croakings and gloomy forebodings of many farmers. The harvest will commence this week, which is earlier by several days than usual. We have plenty of fruit on the high lands, but in low situations it was mostly killed.

The monetary panic still presses heavily on our county; our court docket presents a startling record, and we cannot see the end.

THE CROPS IN MONTGOMERY.

Letter to the Editors of Observer, dated.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, June 5.

The harvesting of wheat has just commenced, and the injuries to that crop have not been so serious as farmers feared. The frosts injured it by checking its growth, and, as many reasonably, or at least plausibly suppose, by predisposing it to the disease called "*rust.*" The "rust," however, appears to have confined its attacks to the blades of the wheat, principally, thus doing comparatively little damage to the wheat itself. But the greatest damage has been inflicted by the chinch bugs, which have entirely destroyed the wheat in many parts of the different farms, particularly when sown on the south sides of slaty hills.

However, after having been so long kept in anxiety and suspense, there will be but little complaint amongst farmers. Some of the finest wheat in the county was completely destroyed by the frost. I understand that several crops on Little River, particularly, were thus destroyed.

Other crops are making little perceivable progress on account of the dry weather; and the farmers deprecate rain on account of their wheat, one moment, and the next indulge in speculations as to its beneficial effect upon their corn and their gardens; but this is ever the case, such never-to-be-satisfied creatures are we.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

TROY, N. C., June. 7, 1858.

Harvest has begun, and although the wheat has been injured by the late frost and rust, yet we feel very confident that the yield will be a fair one. The crop sowed was very large, and the land better prepared. Corn and oats are promising.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

SALEM CHURCH, Randolph Co., June 5.

Our wheat of the early kind is now ready for harvesting. The quality is fine. The later varieties will not be ready before the 15th or 20th. It promises equally well. The frost of the 28th April greatly curtailed the growth of our wheat. The crop will not be so abundant as we anticipated; yet we shall, in case of no further disaster, make a full average crop. The frost treated us very partially in relation to our fruit: lighting down in some neighborhoods and killing every vestige, and in others adjoining not killing any at all. Owing to the cool weather, our corn is small for the season; but that argues nothing against the probabilities of a good corn crop, at this early season.

BLADEN COUNTY POLITICS.

WHITE OAK, N. C., June 7, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—You are requested to announce JOHN W. PURDIE as the Whig and American candidate to represent the County of Bladen in the next Legislature, in the House of Commons. MANY VOTERS.

Terrible Tornado.—The terrible tornado which visited Ellison, Illinois, on Monday of last week, has been already mentioned. Fourteen persons were instantly killed, and ten more mortally wounded. Of the wounded, two died the same evening, and three the next, making nineteen deaths in all. The only physicians in the place were so seriously injured, that they were incapacitated from rendering any assistance. As an evidence of the fearful force of the wind, it is stated that fragments of the bodies of the victims were scattered in all directions. An iron safe, weighing nine hundred pounds, was taken from Johnston's store and carried thirty feet. One cow was taken up and carried several rods and killed by the fall. Her body lay at a distance from anything that could have inflicted wound or injury upon her. Horses, cattle and dogs were taken up by the wind, carried into the air, dashed to the earth, and killed by the fall.

The oldest woman in Michigan, Mrs. Vilette, of La Salle, Munroe county, was buried on Wednesday morning in the Catholic burying ground. She was 112 years of age, and had lived in that region the better part of a century. Her husband —the third or fourth one—is still living, aged seventy years. She made her will in the latter part of the last century, and has outlived all the persons to whom she had bequeathed her property.

What Kansas has Cost.—It is stated that Kansas has already cost the Government, at the very lowest estimate, fifty millions of money.

Tobacco in Mass.—It is said that $40,000 has been paid to citizens of Whately, Mass., this spring for tobacco. The farmers are preparing to raise more this year than ever before.

"I Grew the Rest."—A boy three years of age was asked who made him. With his little hand leveled a foot above the floor, he artlessly replied: "God made me a little boy so high, and I grew the rest."

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Richmond Whig says, the present Democratic Administration is, by long odds, the most extravagant with which the country has ever been cursed, since the foundation of the Government. The prodigal and profligate reign of Van Buren was an extremely economical and honest one, in comparison with that of Buchanan. And here we may repeat, what a contemporary so earnestly expresses, that the enormous and reckless expenditures of the Federal Government, which is now driven to borrowing to support itself, and which threatens to run up a national debt of $100,000,000, is another genuine and strong reason for concert and unity of action among the Opponents of the present Administration. We cannot afford now to fritter away, upon dead or unimportant issues, strength, which, if united patriotically, will certainly sweep away this extravagant Administration, and re-introduce reform and economy in the Government. "*The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union,*"—was the animating and effective battle-cry, which, in 1840, so triumphantly elected Gen. Harrison, and a like union of all honest and patriotic men, of all the old parties, is imperatively called for now, to rescue the Federal Government from the imbecility and corruption into which it has fallen.

It was well and pertinently said, in the course of a discussion in the United States Senate, the other day, by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, himself a Democrat, that unless his party friends checked their career of extravagance and reckless expenditure, they "*would have 1840 over again.*" This prophecy, we believe, is likely to be fulfilled, and even more than fulfilled; for every day adds to the catalogue of responsibility for the pervading prostration of business, and for the reckless disregard of every proper provision to remedy the admitted evils. We assure the Democracy that, by their gross waste of the public money they are heaping coals of fire on their heads; and that the cry of change has gone forth, not to be arrested until a reform President is rolled into the White House!

We copy the following appropriate and forcible article on the subject of the reckless extravagance of the Democracy from the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, which we commend to the earnest attention of our readers and of the whole country:

"If there were no other ground for opposition to the Democratic party, the recklessness with which they add to the national expenditures, and the profligacy with which they squander the public treasure, would be cause enough for every lover of the country and every advocate of morality to band together in uncompromising opposition to them. Enormously as the expenditures of government were increased under the late administration, the extravagance of the present one exceeds all precedent and passes all endurance. It is impossible that such wastefulness can be unattended by corruption or unsucceeded by decay. It exceeds (to employ the language of a well informed contemporary,) anything of the kind ever known to the country. Mr. Buchanan has been in power but little more than a year, and yet has pushed the cost of government from *fifty eight millions*—which had been complained of, and justly too, as an excessive figure—to over eighty three millions. He found when he came into power *seventeen millions* in the Treasury; he quickly got rid of that—collected during the year *forty-four millions* of revenue; got rid of that—borrowed *twenty millions* by Treasury notes; got rid of that—and is now besieging Congress to let him raise *fifteen millions* more on loan, with a moral certainty that new loans will be required of Congress at the beginning of its next session to meet actual deficiencies. While the unprecedented sum of *eighty three millions*—unprecedented even in time of war—is spent during the present fiscal year, the sum required for the next fiscal year foots up to the enormous aggregate of ninety three millions.

"All this reckless mode of expenditures is going on, too, while the revenues of the government are in a miserably depressed condition, and without any effort to improve our revenue system, so that it shall be better able to meet these extraordinary demands. No measure whatever is proposed for raising the tariff. It is certain that that tariff will not, for the remaining years of the Administration, produce more than fifty or fifty-five millions annually—during the present fiscal year it yields less than forty millions—and yet not the slightest manifestation is made towards rendering this source of income more productive—and for the simple reason that the increase of the tariff would involve better protection to American industry."

If Secretary Cobb continues to enjoy his present advantages he will make a reputation that will last. Such financial sagacity and statesmanship as he is exhibiting is sure to make a man famous. When he took charge of the Treasury department, finding some millions of dollars there for which there was no immediate use, he offered to pay it out in premiums of sixteen and seventeen per cent., for outstanding and immature obligations of the Government. Of course it took him but a short time to get rid of as much as he chose. No sooner though had he achieved this brilliant operation, than he found it necessary to try the opposite feat of replenishing the box he had just emptied. His Southern instincts at once suggested a loan, but, like other borrowers knowing or caring but little of his means for refunding, he assured Congress that he asked it as a mere precaution, not expecting really to use much if any of it. The application was made the 15th of last Dec'r, and in making it the Secretary said:

"Though the amount of Twenty Millions of Dollars will not in all probability, be needed at an early day, *if at all*, yet it is deemed best that the Department be authorized to issue and keep out that sum should it be required by the public service."

In his "message" to Congress week before last, entreating a fifteen million loan, to enable him to go through with the next two quarters, this same officer said:

"The Twenty Million loan of Treasury Notes, authorized by the Act of Dec. 22d, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiency in the Treasury for the present fiscal year." [Ending 30th June.]

Less than twelve months ago, he thought it safe to run off the surplus in the Treasury at a loss of sixteen or seventeen dollars for every hundred. Less than six months ago, he thought the twenty millions voted him would not be needed at an early day, if at all. Now he begs for fifteen millions more. Is he not an uncommonly sagacious and far-seeing financier? Guthrie was somewhat remarkable, but Cobb is splendid!

Petersburg Intelligencer.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,922,995 bales, against 2,848,917 bales last year; increase, 74,078 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1858.

☞ See Fourth Page.

A FIGHT.—We deeply regret to learn that a personal collision occurred at Beaufort on Monday last between Messrs. McRae and Ellis. We have not been furnished with any account of it, but the reports we have heard correspond in the main with the following from the Wilmington Herald:

The discussion was conducted for the most part in the same manner as on previous occasions—Judge Ellis evidently getting worsted. Finding that he was losing ground, the Judge became excited and turning to Mr. McRae, told him that if he was successful next August, his election would be looked upon at the North as a Black Republican triumph.

Mr. McRae.—Who says so?

Judge Ellis.—I say so.

Mr. McRae.—Then it is false.

Here Judge Ellis rushed on Mr. McRae, and struck him a blow, and they grappled each other, but were separated by friends before any serious damage was done—and the matter ended.

The account received here (by letter from Newbern, we understand,) states that McRae returned Ellis's blow by giving several, and leaving a black eye.

We concur with the Herald in thinking Judge Ellis "decidedly in the wrong; he used provoking and unwarrantable language," which in a great degree justified the retort of Mr. McRae.

It is a most gross and unwarrantable outrage for any man to attempt to identify a Southern man with the Black Republican party. It has become so much the habit of democrats to endeavor to kill off all who are in their way by such foul means, that the enormity of the outrage may not have occurred to Judge Ellis. We are not surprised that Mr. McRae resented it as a studied indignity, as we are not surprised that Judge Ellis struck him when the lie was given.

A despatch to the Petersburg Express says that Messrs. Ellis and McRae were at Newbern on Tuesday, and their respective friends were using all honorable means to settle the difficulty and reconcile the parties.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—A Postmaster in a distant part of the State has sent to us a printed Prospectus of the Washington Union which was franked to him by the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Member of Congress from this State. And he has seen others going in the mails under the same frank. Neither he nor the others to whom Mr. Branch has franked the prospectus are constituents of that gentleman. They live in a distant part of the State.

We have no idea that this is peculiar to Mr. Branch, or to any party in Congress; but, however common, it is a shameful procedure. The franking privilege was given to members of Congress to enable them to distribute public documents and to conduct their own correspondence, whether on public or private business; but not to assist a pampered government organ, already gorged to repletion on the public spoils, in defrauding the Post Office department out of *one cent* upon each of the Prospectuses thus sent free. We are surprised, indeed, that Mr. Branch did not prefer to hand to the Editor of the Union one dollar to pay for every hundred of these prospectuses, rather than write a hundred times, "Free. L. O'B. Branch, M. C." We have not a doubt that he would have done so, but the franking practice is so common that its more than questionable morality did not occur to him. We have too much respect and regard for Mr. Branch to believe that he would deliberately do a wrong.

The government is desperately in debt, borrowing every day; and the Post Office Department does not pay expenses by two or three millions a year; and yet the "Great Central Newspaper Organ," as it boastfully claims to be, which ought to do all in its power, and especially all that is honest, to bring success to the Administration on which it lives and moves and has its being, is engaged in the pitiful business of defrauding the government out of a few dollars in sums of *one cent* each!

And if the morality of the procedure is so more than questionable, it is scarcely exceeded by the impudent claim of the Union, that it is the *duty* of the Postmasters, whether they concur or not with the Union in its political views, to asist in giving it circulation. The following is an extract from the Prospectus:—

"UNION OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON CITY, May 1858.

"SIR: In view of the threatening condition of public affairs, in order to strengthen and consolidate the Democratic Party, and produce unity of action throughout the country, it has been determined that THE WASHINGTON UNION shall be amply endowed and put in a condition of complete efficiency, as a Great Central Newspaper Organ. *It is well known that* THE UNION *is in a position to understand the views of the Administration, and of its Democratic friends in Congress.*

"Your active aid to extend the circulation of THE UNION is solicited and expected. It is due to the great Party, whose cause is yours and ours, and whose triumph is the preservation of the Government, that this enterprise, which is undertaken solely with a view of maintaining and strengthening the Democracy of the Country, should be cordially supported by you."

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 96. Virginia 93¼. Tennessee 90¼. Missouri 84½.

A Candidate.—We stated last week that it was rumored that Gov. Morehead had consented to become a candidate. We are truly glad to be able this week to confirm the rumor. He is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

Greensborough Patriot.

THE WASHINGTON CITY AND NEW ORLEANS ELECTIONS.—NOT SO BAD AS WAS FEARED.—We are happy to be able to state, that instead of a wholesale slaughter at the elections in these cities on Monday last, as we were led to expect, a very few persons only were wounded in Washington, and none hurt in New Orleans. By an accidental discharge of a cannon a day or two before the election, 4 of the Vigilance Committee were killed and 12 wounded; but on election day the city was quiet.

Berrett, the democratic candidate for Mayor of Washington, was elected over Wallach, independent, by 571 majority, out of 6,805 votes. And nearly all the Aldermen elected are of the Administration party.

The government employees were required to vote marked tickets, under pain of dismissal from work.

At New Orleans the American party elected Stith, their candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 290.

Many of the principal names on the American ticket were defeated.

A despatch dated Tuesday the 8th says,

The city is quiet, and the vigilants broke up their camp last night. They are disbanded, but not disorganized, and say they are ready to carry out their principles at any moment.

The municipal authorities are engaged in arresting all concerned in the vigilance movement. Writs have been issued for the arrest of the leaders on a charge of high treason.

THE SINKING FUND.—The Charlotte Democrat thinks that the Journal and the Observer are in error in supposing that Railroad stock already appropriated for a Sinking Fund cannot be transferred to another Fund or purpose. And the Democrat cites a case in which a transfer was made by the Legislature from the University to the Common School Fund to show our error. The Democrat mistakes us. We have not a doubt that the Legislature *can* transfer the stock, or *can* do away with the Sinking Fund altogether. But to do so would be to break faith with the State's creditors, and would be followed by disastrous effects upon the State's credit, now so good because of this very Sinking Fund to pay off liabilities as they fall due. The Legislature *can* refuse to levy taxes for the payment of the interest on the State debt, just as it *can* use for other purposes stocks really, though not technically, pledged to the State's creditors for the principal of that debt. But the Legislature ought not to do either one or the other. And so strong are the reasons against such a course that we have spoken of a proposition to transfer the Raleigh & Gaston stock as a proposition which *cannot* meet with the Legislature's assent.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In the very excellent account of the late Commencement of the University of North Carolina, with which the Raleigh Standard was favored by its correspondent, we find the following compliment to Dr. Hawks and to his forthcoming volume. Knowing that it was the intention of the Doctor to submit his manuscript to Gov. Swain, we take it for granted that it is he who, with a mind stored with historical lore, has pronounced the opinion stated upon its merits—an opinion in which we fully sympathize, having had the pleasure of reading a considerable portion of the manuscrip':—

"Dr. Hawks had been for several days at Chapel Hill, engaged in researches for the second volume of his History of the State he loves so well: a History by which he hopes to be best known; renowned as he already is, for many contributions to History, Geography, Sociology and Archæology, besides his own proper and well sustained reputation as an exponent of the law of God and the love of Christ. He had already appeared several times in the pulpit before the public in Chapel Hill. But on Tuesday morning he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the Historical Society of the University, and set before its assembled youth the lessons of wisdom that are found in Washington's Farewell Address. The theme was a noble one, the orator loved his theme, and loved his countrymen; and the thesis was worthy alike of the theme, the orator, and the audience. It was good to be there, to wonder at the difficulties which beset those who formed our glorious Union, to adore the providential care of Him who enabled our fathers to surmount or evade them, and to frown an indignant remonstrance upon those who in these latter days would revive them, and with demagogic art represent them as difficulties felt and appreciated first in their own times. An intelligent and hearty apprehension of the indispensable necessity as well as the great glory of a Union, the spirit of deference and compromise by which only it was effected or can be maintained, the diffusion of science well taught and Religion well practiced, and veneration for the principles and precepts of Washington as a man, as a Statesman, and as a Christian, were most eloquently enforced as tending inevitably to advance our nation to the highest places of the earth. Happy are we that our Historian understands so well the causes of our present condition, and acknowledges so clearly and devoutly that God is in History as well as in Nature. One who has read every word of the manuscript, and who is best qualified to criticise it, declares that if his life is spared, no State in the Union will have a History so truthful, so liberal, so well defined, and so eloquent as that which Dr. Hawks is preparing for North Carolina."

THE COTTON CROP.—The Charleston papers contain accounts from various places in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, which all represent the growing cotton as unusually promising.

A charity sermon was once commenced by the dean of St. Paul's as follows: "Benevolence is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him."

We are reminded in this of another famed charity discourse, delivered, we believe, by Sidney Smith. The text was, "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."—The comment: "If you like the security, down with the dust." The contribution was liberal.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday, the death of Senator Henderson, of Texas, was announced, eulogies delivered, and resolutions adopted. No business was transacted in either House.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the following resolution submitted by Mr. Hunter was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the Heads of the Executive Departments to submit estimates at the next session of Congress upon the basis of an expenditure not exceeding sixty millions of dollars, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1859.

On Tuesday, a resolution postponing adjournment to next Monday was adopted.

The Army appropriations occupied the day.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the appropriation bills were debated.

On Tuesday, the consideration of Senate amendments to the miscellaneous appropriations bill occupied the session.

GALPHINISM.

The cry of "Galphinism" has been long considered a sufficient reply to any complaint against the extravagance and corruption of Democratic Administrations. It has been used with great effect against the opposition, because what was known as the 'Galphin Claim' was allowed during the Whig Administration of President Taylor.

We append the speeches of Mr. Toombs, a Democratic Senator from Georgia, and of Mr. Hammond, Democratic Senator from South Carolina, copied from the Congressional Globe of the 18th ult. According to them the Galphin claim was right, honorable, and just, and Gen. Taylor's Administration was in honor bound to pay it. Not a Democratic Senator rose to maintain the accusation of fraud, though for years past it has been a favorite topic for declamation in the Senate and on the stump. Perhaps the reason may be, that every public man suspected of sharing in that alleged swindle is now (as we believe) a leading Democrat.

Mr. Doolittle, a Wisconsin freesoiler, in an angry speech insinuated that Mr. Toombs was implicated in the Galphin swindle. After some personal remarks, Mr. Toombs replied:—

So far as the claim of George Galphin for revolutionary services was concerned, I say that it received a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives. There are many members upon this floor who sat as members in that House with me and voted that it was right; and the denouncers of it were miserable slanderers and cowards. The gentleman connected with it was every way one of the most honorable men in the Republic; and I undertake to say that he who assails the justice of it or the motives of my friend, then Secretary of War, cannot maintain as a gentleman what he will say as a Senator. That is all I intend to say on that point. I have said before, that claim received, so far as I know, the unanimous support of the Senate again and again; when it passed, it received the unanimous support of the other House, and the signature of the President of the United States; it was a just claim, founded upon revolutionary service. That it was assailed in the newspapers is true; but it seems that Senator now does not choose to intimate or know on what point the clamour was made. The clamor was made upon the allowance of interest by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the instance of another distinguished friend of mine, then a member of General Taylor's administration—the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The complaint was as to the departmental decision allowing interest. The integrity and validity of the claim have never been assailed, in my judgment, by anybody.

When that interest was allowed, I defended it in the House of Representatives, and I defend it here. I know that the then Secretary of War came to the House of Representatives, and demanded that the question should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, pledging himself to refund the money if the decision was not affirmed by the highest tribunal of his country; and a partisan majority in this House put it down. I suppose the gentleman got his information from his allies; and I dare say millions of dollars have been stolen in this country under the cry of Galphinism. It is the common cry when there is a desire to plunder the public Treasury. I will give a brief statement of the case now to refresh the public mind.

George Galphin was an Indian trader in the State of South Carolina. He bought from the Indians, with seven other traders, a large tract of land. The amount of his debt, £9,000, was audited by Governor Wright, at the commencement of the Revolution. The British Government was to sell the lands and to pay the trader's debts. There never was any dispute anywhere about this debt. It went from Congress to the Legislature of Georgia, and from there here, the dispute being who should pay. Georgia said the United States ought to pay; the United States said Georgia. Georgia said she never used the fund; and the land had been used in the particular defense and in the general defense of the United States. This man, being a friend of the Revolution, called upon his own Government. The other seven traders were Loyalists; they went to the British Parliament and were paid. I hold that the Government of the United States were bound to pay the money, as they had, in 1779, assumed the debts of all the States incurred for the general or the particular defense. The Honorable George McDuffie, of South Carolina, reported the bill in this body, and the Senate passed it year after year. It came to the House of Representatives and there I was its ready defender. It went to the Judiciary Committee, of which the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, was chairman, and that committee reported unanimously in favor of the bill, and it passed the House unanimously, as will be recollected by the Senator from Arkansas, who was then a member of the other House, and who was present on the occasion. When General Taylor came in, the question whether it should draw interest according to the act of 1832, as all such claims did, was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, who now, I believe, belongs to the Republican phalanx, to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a friend of mine then and now, as noble and true a man as lives on the face of the earth, who had been a counsel twenty years before he came there, and, without the least knowledge of who the parties concerned were, decided that the interest was due. That is the history of Galphinism.

This cry I know has been the common slosh of party newspapers, but I did not expect to hear it in the Senate unless from a gentleman who knew enough about the claim to point out what was wrong in it, wherein it violated public principle. I voted for it, and I glory in it as an act of justice and right, not to my own constituents, but to the constituents of my honorable friend from South Carolina. Doctor Galphin, the executor, to whom the money was paid, lived in South Carolina, and it may be that some of the parties interested lived in Georgia. That the claim was a just debt, a part of the price of the Revolution, was unanimously decided by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President, and honestly decided by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General of the United States. No man, I think, is prepared to controvert it—at least I am ready to take issue with any that does. I repeat that whoever alludes to it by way of imputation, uses his privilege as a Senator to say what he is not ready to maintain outside.

Mr. Hammond. I merely wish to say, as this subject is referred to, that some twenty-odd years ago this claim was put in my charge as a member of the other House, and I investigated it thoroughly. Knowing the nature of the Galphin claim, and being acquainted with all the parties, I endorse entirely everything that has been said by the honorable Senator from Georgia in regard to it.

The General Conference.—The Nashville correspondence of the Southside Democrat gives the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Church upon the application of the Danville District to be transferred from the N. Carolina to the Virginia Conference. The Committee having reported in favor of the transfer, the N. C. delegation, through Mr. Barringer, offered as a substitute that the state line should be made the boundary. This would have transferred the Murfreesboro' district to North Carolina:

The substitute of Mr. W. Barringer was rejected by a large majority. Then the report of the Committee came up, and on counting the votes it was found that 57 voted for, and 54 against the report. So the report was adopted, which transfers the most of the Danville District, now in the North Carolina Conference to the Virginia Conference. The discussion was conducted with good feeling on both sides. I have heard of no undue advantage having been taken on either side. Most of the Delegates from North Carolina took the defeat pleasantly. They did their utmost to retain the territory in question—nay more, to gain the Murfreesboro' District in the event of losing Danville, but failed in both. The Delegates from Virginia made no especial effort to gain the Danville District, but pertinaciously held on to Murfreesboro'. They had no idea of giving up a quiet, contented District in exchange for a distracted and disquieted one. Danville they received cordially, but would not let go their hold on Murfreesboro'.

N. C. Military Institute.—The necessary capital having been subscribed for the erection of a Military Institute in this town, the Company was organised by electing a Board of Directors. The Board elected Dr. C. J. Fox President, and John M. Springs Sec'y and Treasurer, and have called for the first instalment on the stock. Arrangements are in progress for going ahead with the work. The buildings are to be commodious, and it is determined that this College shall not be surpassed any where in the South.

Charlotte Democrat.

Fire.—The Turpentine Still and Still House of Daniel L. Russell, in Brunswick county, N. C., on Town Creek, was destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon. Loss $1000.

New Flour.—The Western Democrat, of the 8th inst., says that Richard A. Bazzell, of Lincoln county, carried the first new flour, from this year's growth of wheat, to Charlotte on Saturday last.

From the Washington Star.

The Postmistress Measuring Her Share of Letters.—There is a new town in the Northwest called Barton (contraction of Beartown.) At this point a post office has been established; the route extends some distance beyond, and there are several offices further on. Soon after the establishment of the office at Barton, the postmasters beyond began to be troubled by a strange irregularity in the mails. This week, one thing would be missing; the next some other package would be *non est;* and quite often letters for B. would have to be sent back; this state of affairs became unendurable; and agent Hall was sent on to investigate the matter. He went straight to Barton, where he found the post-office in the back room of a little grocery. It was about time for the mail to arrive, and he took a seat in the grocery, where a plump and good-natured woman, well in years, and possessed of a "rich brogue," attended behind the counter, dealing out small quantities of beer, cheese, cakes, peanuts, etc., to a company of loungers, who seemed to wait for some event.

Hall bought a quantity of pea-nuts, and treated the crowd to beer, by which course he succeeded in removing all suspicions which his decent garb had created against him. Soon the stage drove up and the mailbag was thrown out; the lady picked it up, and retreated to the back-room, followed by the crowd—including Hall, who blocked up the door.

After opening the bag, and turning its contents on the floor, the postmistress produced a box, and deliberately proceeded to measure out a peck of miscellaneous matter from the pile on the floor. Having done this, she commenced returning the rest when Hall found his tongue.

"Why, what are you doing there?" he contrived to stammer out.

"Indade," said the postmistress, looking up, "it's changing the mail that I am."

"But how do you know that you get the right matter? Why don't you look it over and select your own?"

"Faith an' it's a fool's job you'd be afther havin' me do," replied her ladyship. "I can't read niver a blessed bit of ritin,' and when my son Jim (he's had school larnin') isn't here I just measure out our sheer."

A quaint writer observes that at 17, with reference to her beau, a woman inquires which is he? At 20, grown more ambitious, who is he? At 25, the world having produced its effect, what has he? But at 30, in despair, where is he?

A Difference of Opinion.—"Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay young wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, my ducky, but a little too much company," replied Mr. Simpkins.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPER PRESS.

From the Intelligencer's London Correspondence.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, under the excusable exasperation he felt at the late attempt upon his life, pronounced the French police to be the worst in Europe. We will not dissent from the opinion of one who is so capable to pronounce a correct one upon this subject; but, admitting him to be right, we think he is unjust to the French police in not also stating, in mitigation of his censure, that he has robbed them of their most efficient auxiliary—the French newspaper press. Every thing out of the common way that happens in England is photographed, as it were, in the daily newspapers, and exhibited to the gaze of the world. Does a stranger land at an English port, or travel about the country with any thing singular about his person, manners, or accompaniments; is there any thing mysterious observed about the inmates of a shop or house in any part of the kingdom, forthwith such singularities or mysteries are made the subject of a newspaper paragraph, which is copied from one journal into another, until the whole country is made acquainted with it. In fact, the English newspaper—though it may contain leading articles, law and police intelligence, reports of public meetings, art criticism, fashionable movements, reviews of books, foreign and shipping news, advertisements, the state of the public funds, the trade, the weather, and the share and money market, foreign and domestic news, and the records of accidents and offences—is not complete without the aid of the paragraphist or the *penny-a-liner*. It is a well known fact that nearly every reader of a newspaper, from some cause or other, reads the particulars of all the trifling but singular and unusual incidents recorded by this humble but very useful caterer for the daily papers. Some of the greatest and most daring robberies, both in Paris and London, have been traced by the aid of these tell-tale paragraphs, and their perpetrators brought to justice. The Mannings, who murdered O'Connor, and Courvoisier, the Swiss valet who assassinated Lord William Russell, were apprehended through the revelations of newspaper paragraphs. But the paragraphist not only assists the police in the detection of criminals, but he often unconsciously prevents crime from being attempted by exposing unknowingly to himself, the preliminary movements and contrivances of designing scoundrels. Criminals of every class, from the assassin to the pickpocket, dread and detest the newspapers for their inquisitiveness and their garrulity. It is true that this impertinent prying, and sometimes disagreable publicity, cause pain and inconvenience to the innocent persons who are subject to them; but we are convinced that the mischief prevented by the labors of the *penny-a-liner* do much more than counterbalance the unpleasant effects occasionally produced by his lucubrations. It is much better to bear with the impertinence of the paragraphist than to have to submit to the domiciliary intrusions of the police; for, rely upon it, wherever there is the least of the former there is of necessity the most of the latter. If France had a newspaper press as omnivorous and ubiquitous as that in England, it is highly probable that the Parisian police would have had some intimations of the movements of Orsini and Pierri, and of the diabolical preparations in the Rue Lepelletier. But the Emperor of the French abhors almost every thing in the shape of a newspaper, and the consequence is that his police lose a most valuable auxiliary in detecting plots against his life. His Majesty may depend upon it that Italian bravos in France would dread the newspaper paragraphist or penny-a-liner frustrating their villainy more than they would the unassisted cunning of a hundred Vidocqs, and that his life and the public tranquility would find infinitely more safety under the panoply of a free press, however garrulous and impertinent, than under the most extensive and best ordered police. * * *

But it is the Times with which our business is at present. We wish to show the astonishing growth of the London daily press by the progress of this leviathan of the newspaper world, this "leading journal" of Europe. We have stated that the Times was commenced in 1788; but Mr. Walter, the proprietor of that journal, had commenced his labors as a journalist on the 1st of January, 1785, when he published the first number of the "Daily Universal Register," at Printing-House square; the identical locality from whence at present issue daily the 50,000 copies of the sixteen mammoth pages of the Times. The title of the paper was changed to "The Times" in the spring of 1788. The "Daily Universal Register" was printed *logographically*, and so also was the Times for a season, we do not know how long. The logographical mode of printing was so much more economical than the mode of printing by the arrangement of single letters, that Mr. Walter said he could in consequence sell his paper "over one-half penny under the price paid for seven out of the eight morning papers." The difficulties Mr. Walter experienced in introducing his new mode of composing for the press, as well as the history of the "Daily Universal Register," are given in the "Household Words" for February 27, 1858. Our business is with an early number of its eminent successor. The Times, No. 1,113 of the joint series now before us, was printed on a folio sheet of four pages, eighteen inches by twelve. This number contained twenty-four advertisements, of which one was theatrical, and related to Sadler's Wells, one was literary, and advertised "The Memoirs of Miss Ann Sheldon," five concerned the sale of estates, and nine that of goods and personal property, one called a meeting of creditors, one was a Government advertisement, and related to the Victualling office, three related to business concerns, two to distressed debtors, and one was about a lost watch. The other contents of this paper were two columns of an account of the siege of Bender by the Russians in 1770; about half a column of foreign news, and three-fourths of a column of Parliamentary proceedings; in which Lords Hawkesbury, Heathfield, Cathcart, Sandwich, and the Duke of Chandos took part in the discussion of a bill respecting the slave trade. The bill was carried by a vote of 19 against 11. Lord Bathurst moved an address providing for instructing the slaves in the West Indies in Christianity. This motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London, and defeated. The House of Commons was not disposed to work, since we are told that the Speaker had attended in four successive days without being able to form a house. There was nothing approaching to what we now call a "leading article." There was a paragraph on the advantages of canals, twenty-four lines on the abolition of the slave trade, and thirty-two lines relating to public schools. There were also two columns of short paragraphs, such as are now furnished by "*penny-a-liners*," relating to the movements of the royal family and the nobility,—"the King was unwell, and recommended to drink the Cheltenham waters;" short city articles and ship news; a rumor of war between Russia and Spain—"France cannot aid Spain, in consequence of the disturbed state of the whole French nation;" praise of Lord Kenyon as a judge, and for his endeavors "to keep the attorneys in order, from whose advice and interference ninety-nine cases out of every hundred which come before the courts are said to originate." There is also a curious satirical article in the shape of a racing calendar, headed "Sporting Intelligence." In this "calendar" there appears a match between Mr. Sheridan's mare, Old Rip, and Mr. Pitt's colt, Constitution. The Ordnance stakes were contested for by the Duke of Richmond's Howitzer and Mr. Courtney's Pop-Gun, and the latter was double distanced. The Oude plate was run for by horses belonging to Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Burke, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Fox. This has relation to the trial of Warren Hastings. Lord Thurlow's Nobody and Sir Pepper Arden's Somebody contended for the Roll's stake. Alderman Wilkes' old horse Hypocrisy walked over the course for the Chamberlain's cup, and the cup given by Thalia and Melpomene was ran for by horses belonging to Messrs. Sheridan, Harris, Wroughton, Palmer, and others, and won by the first. All these accounts are accompanied with political and personal observations, which were very pertinent no doubt at the time, but have now become dark and obscure as to their application. The proprietor of the Times, Mr. Walter, grandfather to the present proprietor of the same name, and M. P. for Nottingham, was prosecuted in 1786 and 1787 for a libel (in the "Universal Register") upon Lord Loughborough, and found guilty, we suppose, since he had the prosecutor's bill of costs, £111 17s. 1d., to pay. This bill is given at length (two columns and a half) in the Times of July 4, 1788, with many sharp comments upon its various items. The writer's indignation is principally directed against Mr. Erskine. The remaining space is filled with a few lines of "Old Baily intelligence," prices of stocks, &c. Three per cent. consols are quoted at 74⅛ and four per cents. at 94¾. Bank stock and India stock are mentioned, but the prices are not given. So much for the Times of 1781.

We will now turn to the Times of 1858, and take for our specimen the number of the 14th instant, (May.) It is printed upon two sheets of paper, each 48 inches by 36. It is folded into 16 pages of six columns each, and contains a surface (both sides) of 6,912 square inches, being exactly eight times the surface of the Times of 1788. But, in fact, owing to smaller type being used, and the printing being more compact in the Times of 1858, the latter contains nearly fifteen times as much printed matter as the former. The superficies of each number of the Times and double supplement is equal (on both sides) to 5½ square yards. The circulation is now about 50,000, and the daily surface of printed matter issued by the Times is equal to fifty-five acres and about one-tenth. The Times and double supplement weigh 5½ ounces, and the whole daily impression consumes about 7½ tons weight of paper. The 96 columns of the Times contain above 23,000 lines, and the type to print the whole consist of about 1,334,000 pieces of metal. The Times of the 14th May, 1858, and its double supplement, contained 2,178 advertisements, which we have classified as follows: Births, deaths, and marriages, 68; business companies, 43; business to dispose of, 85; board and lodging, apartments, &c., 103; books, music, and musical instruments, 236; sales of carriages and horses, 93; educational, religious, and charitable meetings, 71; sales of personal property, furniture, &c., 56; exhibitions, theatres, &c., 108; Government and legal notices, 21; houses and estates to sell, 164; to be rented, 247; money wanted or offered, 42; places, situations, and employments wanted, 322; property lost or found, 31; partners wanted, 75; railway advertisements, 44; ships, steamers, &c., 157; servants, assistants, &c. wanted, 110; miscellaneous, 102. But perhaps the *cui bono* of all this detail may be inquired about; should it be, we would reply that the answer does not lie very far below the surface. It is very seldom that we have an opportunity of comparing the statistics of an establishment very soon after its commencement with those which it presents nearly three-quarters of a century afterwards. We are fortunate in possessing the means of instituting this comparison between the position of the Times in 1788 and that of 1858. Such an institution as this paper must be greatly productive of either good or evil. We sincerely believe it is the former, and, believing so, rejoice in its progress and well deserved success. The Times is one of the great moving powers of the day, and its influence is felt and understood wherever civilized man is found, and felt without being understood wherever even uncivilized man exists. Whatever tends to illustrate the history of such an institution adds to the profitable knowledge of the world. We are not among those who admire without qualification *all* the Times says and does; we are far from being of that school: This paper has, however, until very lately, occupied an exclusive place in the British press, having never, previous to the last twelve months, enrolled itself under the flag of any Government or party, or has had any regular or avowed relations with any political leader; but we regard it at present as the devoted advocate of Lord Palmerston, and the determined supporter of his policy. The Times was for a long time a defender of the corn laws; it now advocates free trade, but it has accepted the latter, with many reserves, as an *accomplished fact* rather than as an infallible principle applicable under *all* circumstances. In politics the Times has not had any *fixed principles;* it has reserved the right to *change with the Times*, and to contradict itself, if it chooses to do so. It is now the opponent of protection, and yet loses no opportunity to attack the Manchester school. It opposes the League and the Radical, and yet in November, 1857, it declared itself in favor of a new Reform bill; and it has assailed as insufficient Lord Russell's bill of 1852. For a long time the Times opposed Lord Palmerston's policy as being too warlike; now it is the most martial of all the London papers. Each of these contradictions seems to have increased its authority instead of diminishing it; and probably, at present, no journal in Europe possesses a tithe of the influence exerted by the Times over public opinion. This is owing to the activity of its proprietors, the great talent and varied excellences of its editorial corps and its editorial management, and the number and value of its correspondents. These are the reasons why we have dilated to so great a length upon the affairs and position of the Times.

And now, to return to our starting point, that the French police, of which the Emperor complained on account of its inefficiency, has incurred his displeasure from the want of the important aid it would receive from a free and popular newspaper press. Public feeling and opinion in France would also, we think, derive much consistency and stability from that ample ventilation which all public circumstances and events would receive from an enlightened and independent discussion in the journals of the day. A *good* newspaper operates as a safety-valve to the political boiler; and the random paragraphs of a *penny-a-liner* may lead to the detection of a political plot and the apprehension of an organized band of assassins. The danger which is not known cannot be guarded against, and the circumstances which are not read of or talked about cannot excite attention. This is the state of Paris and of France at this time; need we, then, wonder at the insufficiency of the police? But let a body of men, equal in number and talent to the staff of the Times, with independent power to exercise their respective avocations—from the deep-thinking and observing editor to the industrious and capable reporter, and the indefatigable penny-a-liner—be distributed through Paris, and the sum of their labors daily spread about in printed sheets through that city, and we venture to say that Louis Napoleon would soon have little occasion to complain of either the ability or the watchful efficiency of his police.

Fight between the Texan Rangers and Indians.—We recently published some particulars of an expedition of Texas Rangers, commanded by Capt. John S. Ford, a famous Indian fighter, in search of and against the Nakonies, a band of Camanches. The expedition left Fort Belknap on the 25th of April, Capt. Ford having under his command 111 Rangers and 110 Indians from Brazos Reserve. It was stated that Ford's men were well mounted and equipped, and each man, in addition to a good gun, had one or two six-shooters (Colt's navy revolvers.) The Rangers, it was stated, were all picked men, and being unencumbered with baggage, could march with great rapidity. The Nakonies were believed to be camped nearly north of Fort Belknap, about three days good travel, and north of Red river, and it was understood that they were confident of whipping any force sent against them.

We have been expecting to receive by every recent arrival from Texas, accounts of this expedition, and last evening we were gratified by the perusal of a letter from Austin, briefly announcing that Ford has achieved such a victory over the Indians as will most probably cause the survivors to remove quickly and permanently from the northern frontier.

The letter states that an express from Captain Ford arrived at Austin on the evening of the 26th ult., with the intelligence that the expedition had fallen in with the Indians, and that a running fight covering six miles of ground, had been fought, in which the Rangers were completely victorious. The Indians, it appears, numbered some two hundred warriors, and Ford had 102 Rangers and 113 Reserve Indians—the latter under command of Capt. Bass. Capt. Ford reports 76 Indians known to be killed, several wounded, and 17 taken prisoners and 300 horses captured. The loss of the Rangers, one white man and one Indian killed, and two slightly wounded. This is indeed a telling blow the Indians have received. It is a long time since such a lesson was administered to them, and this will, it is to be presumed, be effectual in putting a stop to their depredations on the Northern frontier.

We have no further particulars, but from the information we had of Capt. Ford's plans, we are inclined to think that the fight was principally fought by the Rangers, unassisted by the Indians from the Reserve, as Capt. Ford reports 300 horses captured, and it was stated when he left Fort Belknap that he intended to employ his Indian allies in stealing or stampeding the Nakonies' horses before the attack was made, so as to prevent the enemy from making their escape, and in this he appears to have been successful.

We shall await with much interest full particulars of this great fight of the gallant Rangers.
N. O. Picayune.

A Railroad Train at Sea.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from on board the cars of the Ohio and Missouri Railroad, west of Vincennes, May 2, gives a description of a somewhat novel kind of railroading. He says:

"On crossing the bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Vincennes, the traveler westward witnesses a novel sight in railroading. Before him is a lake (the Wabash valley overflowed) over six miles wide and longer than the eye can reach. Across this sea the train runs on a trestle work, that sticks out just four inches above the top of the water. Nothing is seen on its broad surface save these two iron rails, around which the waters eddy and whirl, and dash madly against the slender frame, which seems to tremble under their force. All over the lake are whirling eddies, carrying big trees and drifting round and round. These soon make your head swim, and you feel that the trestle work is certainly moving; the bottom seems to be underdrained and is moving; while the top is tipping over against the current, and you expect every moment to hear the splash of the train going down into the sea. But it don't go, and there is no danger, frightful as it looks.

But now we come to a place that really seems fearful. We are in the middle of the lake. It is, just twilight. Almost out of sight of land—nothing but a waste of waters on every side of that long, solitary railway train; we leave the straight line, and go curving southward like a snake's track. Why? Simply because the flood has carried the trestle work away from its straight course, and left it in a zigzag line and half upset, at that, some distance below where it originally stood.

So badly upset was this trestle work, that in some places the rail on one side was two feet lower than on the other, and it seemed as though it wanted only the weight of the train to throw it entirely down. The lower rail had, however, been taken up, and timbers placed on that side to bring it up as high, and in some cases a little higher than on the other so as to throw most of the weight on the upper side. It was also braced up and stayed as well as could be done in the present state of the flood.

On this half-overturned, racked, and tottlish-looking trestle work, our train crept cautiously along. A railroad train out at sea, with iron enough about it to anchor it safely at the bottom, and creeping along on a shaky trestle work, that the engineer is afraid to jar for fear he may jar it down."

Extraordinary Hail Storm. Hail Ten Inches Long.—A correspondent, writing from Coleburg, Iowa, says:

On Sabbath afternoon of the 23d ult. we were visited by an extraordinary hail storm. It seemed to originate in a south westerly direction, and its course was through this place toward the northeast. It extended over a space of five miles in width, and in all probability was of considerable length. Many of the hail stones were prodigious in their dimensions, and I thought likely unprecedented in size. Some were ten inches in circumference, while others were greater in length being from seven to ten inches long. Many of them upon examination exhibited moss and various kinds of grass seeds, which were received into the formation of the frozen rain, and thus were borne through the upper elements to an unknown distance. The effects produced by this sudden and almost unparalleled shower of hail were terrific.

Building Eighty Feet Long Moved Twelve Feet by the Wind.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a large three-story building, 80 feet by 40, standing on an alley at the foot of East Lenox street, was struck by a sudden gust of wind, and thrown some twelve feet across the passageway, blockading the street completely, partially demolishing the building, and nearly capsizing two other buildings near by.—*Boston Traveller.*

Ohio Egg Crop.—It is stated that the value of eggs produced in Ohio, the current year, will amount to over a million of dollars. It is very evident that this source of profitable enterprise has never been half developed in this country. And it is suprising that farmers and agriculturists, of all classes, do not give it more attention. Eggs are a cash article the year round, and are always in demand

It is said that one of the editors of the Lewisburgh *Chronicle*, soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text. "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

Warm Weather—Offensive Odors.—Now that the season of warm weather is at hand, it is serviceable to know how to remove the offensive odors of which so many complain, and which are the cause not only of much inconvenience, but often times of serious sickness. Either of the following disinfecting agents will answer the purpose cheaply and effectually:

1. One pint of the "liquor of chloride of zinc," in one pailful of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps, the most effective, theoretically and practically, of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon decaying matter of any description, will utterly destroy all offensive odors. The cost of these substances is thirty-three cents.

3. One pound of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of lime, dissolved separately, each in a pailful of water. This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose. Will cost twenty cents.

3. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas,) dissolved in one pailful of hot water, will in most cases be sufficient to remove all offensive odors from cesspools, &c. Cost three or four cents per pound.

4. One peck of charcoal dust thrown into a vault once a week will answer every purpose.

5. Chloride of lime, costing eight cents per pound, is the best to scatter about damp places in yards, damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.

6. Take two ounces of sugar of lead, and dissolve it in one pailful of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid (aquafortis). This forms nitrate of lead, which is a good disinfectant, particularly for offensive sinkpots and the like. The cost is small.—*Petersburg Express.*

The First White Man born in Kentucky.—The first white man born in Kentucky is still living and is residing in that State. His name is Captain Enoch Boone, a nephew of the great pioneer—Daniel Boone. His farm is on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Otter creek, a few miles below the mouth of Salt river. He was born shortly after Col. Boone's second expedition to Kentucky, and is consequently greatly advanced in years, but is hale and hearty and is very cheerful, and is fond of relating the thrilling scenes which he witnessed during the early days of the "dark and bloody ground." He is said to resemble, in a striking degree, his renowned uncle both in form and features.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The First English Paper.—The first newspaper was published in England in 1619, by N. Newbury in London. It was issued weekly, and called "*News out of Holland*," a title which was very significent of the period of its publication. Before the appearance of the first *regular* weekly newspaper published in London, which was in 1622, and called "*The News of the Present Week*," great families residing in the country paid correspondents in London for transmitting to them the London news every week. Mr. Whitaker, in his *History of Craven*, states that Lord Clifford paid "Capt. Robinson five pounds for writing letters of news to his lordship for half a year."

The Oldest Volunteer Company.—The 220th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was celebrated in Boston on the 7th inst., with the usual ceremonies.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Jno. Cotton Smith, from the 8th chapter and 10th verse of the book of Deuteronomy:—

"Thou shalt bless the Lord thy God, for the good land He has given you.."

The Cost of War.—Harper's Weekly has a long article counting the cost of the threatened war with England. The writer concludes by stating that he enjoys the acquaintance of a Liverpool merchant whose experience illustrates the immense advantage of foreign wars. In conversation a few months since, the Liverpool gentleman observed that the taxes which he paid to Government for the liquidation of the interest on the war debt amounted to just as much as all the rest of his expenses. His expenditure was divided into two equal parts—one for the Government to pay the cost of England's foreign wars, the other to support himself. Every citizen of the United States can thus realize the effect of a foreign war.

The whole number of persons employed in Massachusetts in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather, is estimated at about eighty thousand. By the fourth annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, just published, it appears that Boston is the largest shoe market in the world. Recently several gentlemen canvassed the trade, from whom it was ascertained that there are two hundred and eighteen wholesale jobbing, boot, shoe, and leather dealers in Boston, whose

Yearly sales amount to	$34,100,000
One hundred and six hide and leather dealers, whose yearly sale amount to	25,650,000
To which we add the sales of retailers, &c.	1,390,000
And we have the total of	$61,140,000

Pleasant Place to Live.—The town of Iberville, in Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana, must be one of the most interesting places now out. It is situated on the banks of the Mississippi, and is now ten feet below the surface of the water in that father of rivers. A crevasse occurred there a few nights since, which threatened to submerge the town, but by prompt and energetic action of the inhabitants, it was stopped before any material damage was done.

The Folly of Litigation is shown in the suit brought at Portage, Ohio, by Moses A. Birchard vs. Worcester Bliss, for damages done to sheep of plaintiff by dog of defendant. The trial just closed was the fourth one of the case by a jury. It occupied four days, and resulted in a verdict of $60 damages for plaintiff. The identity of the dog was the main point in the case. The costs have run up to $1000!

A Clerical Rebuke.—When Mr. Pitt became Premier many of his old associates at Cambridge expected him to find preferments for them. One day Pitt, attended by a crowd of expectants, was present at a sermon preached before the University by Dr. Paley, who electrified the assembly by giving out as his text the following passage from St. John's Gospel: "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?"

"Language," said Talleyrand, "was given us to conceal thought." This was the principle of a Dry-Good Dealer, who had stuck upon every other pane of glass, "Selling off—no reasonable offer refused—must close on Saturday." He once offered himself as bail, or security, in some case which was brought before a magistrate. The magistrate asked him if he was worth a thousand dollars; he said, "Yes." "But you are about to remove, are you not?" "No." "Why, you wrote up 'Selling off.'" "Yes; every shopkeeper is selling off." "You say, 'No reasonable offer refused.'" "Why, I should be very unreasonable if I did refuse such offers." "But you say, 'Must close on Saturday.'" "To be sure; you would not have me open on Sunday, would you?"

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his beloved son, and thought it was the most striking illustration of sun down he ever beheld.

The Educational Association.—The people of Statesville are making arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates to the annual meeting of this association, as will be seen by the following circular:—

STATESVILLE, N. C., June 5th, 1858.

SIR: The People of Statesville have seen with pleasure the formal acceptance of their cordial Invitation to the Educational Association of North Carolina, to hold its next annual Meeting in their Town, on the 7th of July next—and they have appointed the undersigned a Committee to tender to all the Delegates the Free Hospitalities of the Place, during the session of the said meeting.

Committees have also been appointed to attend to the convevance of Delegates from the terminus of the Rail Road to this place and to provide for their comfort during their sojourn.

O. GILLESPIE,
J. W. STOCKTON,
W. P. CALDWELL,
} COMMITTEE.

United States Circuit Court.—In this Court now in session, most of the cases on the civil docket have been continued. On Tuesday, the case of the United States *vs.* Leigh, for secreting a letter, while clerk in the Post Office at Elizabeth City, was tried. The Jury could not agree and were discharged. On Wednesday, the cases *vs.* John G. Gully, for forgery of numerous pension papers, and for fraud on the Pension Bureau, were called. In five of the cases he was found guilty, and in five, not guilty. Judgment was prayed but in one case, in which his Honor, Judge Biggs, sentenced him to two years and six months imprisonment in Wake Jail. In the civil suit instituted by the District Attorney, he pays $4000.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. C.—Closed its annual meeting in this place to-day.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. Peter Custis, of Newbern, G. H. P.
Dr. E. F. Watson, of Watsonville, D. G. H. P.
Goold Hoyt, of Greenville, G. K.
D. D. Phillips, of Hillsboro', G. S.
T. W. Brown, of Wilmington, G. Treas.
Thos. B. Carr, " G. Sec'y.
R. B. Vance, of Asheville, G. C. H.
Wilmington Herald.

The Weather and the Crops.—In our own neighborhood, until last Sunday night, the weather had been very dry for some weeks, and the crops were suffering considerably for want of rain. On that night we were visited by a fine shower, which was followed by another on Monday, which has improved the appearance of the crops and gardens very much.

We learn from a friend who has just returned from a tour through Richmond county, N. C. that the crops in that county, and particularly the Corn and Wheat, are in a very flourishing condition. The Fruit crop, although injured by the late frost in the spring, is doing well; and, from all appearances, will yield a good deal more than an average crop. The farmers, with one or two exceptions, express themselves well satisfied with present prospects.—*Cheraw Herald.*

Georgia Lunatic Asylum.—A gentleman who has recently visited the Lunatic Asylum at Milledgeville, says:—It is a magnificent building, the most stately structure in the state, combining all arrangements for comfort, with great beauty of plan and finish; its cost was over $225,000, and at the present time has 212 patients. Among its numerous arrangements is a large chapel for public worship by the unfortunate inmates.

New England a Unit in the Senate.—New England is a unit in the United States.
Albany Journal.

It was not many years ago when New England was a power in the Senate. She has now it seems, come down to a unit, and in the course of retrogression, with her "empty chairs," and chairs that might as well be empty, she will soon be a cypher.—*Boston Journal.*

An Obstinate Juror Brought Round.—At Santa Cruz, California, recently, a fellow juror, an utter stranger to all his brother jurors, was placed upon the jury, who dissented to the verdict agreed to by the other eleven. They came to a joint conclusion of guilty without delay, but the stranger pertinaciously held out against them. After an hour of argument, with no avail, it was at last proposed that the jury should return a verdict of "guilty by eleven jurymen, who believe the other one to be a confederate of the prisoner, and as great a rascal." This ended it; stranger saw twenty vigilance committees in his mind's eyes, and in five minutes the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty.

Jonah's Boots.—The Charleston *Advertiser* says that a whale, of the humpbacked species, was driven ashore at Nahant a few days ago, and upon being cut open, a pair of boots, marked "J.," in a good state of preservation, were found in his entrails. It is supposed that the boots, as they were marked J., belonged to Jonah.

The True Doctrine.—Sheridan said, beautifully, "Women govern us; let us render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of their minds depends the wisdom of men.

Naturalists have remarked that the squirrel is continually chattering to his fellow squirrels in the woods. This we have every reason to suppose, arises from that animal's love of gossip, as it is notoriously one of the greatest tail bearers among his tribe.

Some Genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

"Where do all the pins go to?" This question, which has so long agitated the world, has at length been solved. It has been discovered that they fall to the earth and become *terra*pins.

Why are sheep the most dissipated and unfortunate of animals? Because they gambol in their youth, frequent the turf, are often blacklegs, and are universally fleeced.

A rose bush is in flower in Mr. Dalglish's garden, Providence, R. I., that quite fills a greenhouse seventy feet in length, and contains six thousand flowers and buds.

A tipler, who squinted awfully, used sometimes to mourn that his eyes did not agree. "It's very lucky for you," replied his friend, "for if your eyes had been *matches*, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

A case of sun-stroke,—the first this season,—occurred in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The thermomter stood at 90°.

A Jew d'Esprit.—On a very pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad, you see," he replied, "Oh, no, you belong to the other Jewish sect; you are very fair, I see!"

A Novel Fact.—A wheel, unlike a horse, runs the better for being tired.

Poetry is said to be a gift, but it very often turns out to be a theft.

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, June 9

The Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult.

Later advices has been received from India, but they were of little importance.

Foreign Markets.—At Liverpool the cotton sales for the three days were 19,000 bales, the market closing dull at a decline of ⅛. Manchester reports were favorable. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Flour was dull at a slight decline, on all qualities. Wheat dull and declined 2d. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at 4s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 48s. Rice dull. Consols 97¼.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Further Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.
NEW YORK, June 10

The *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 29, has arrived.

England.—Parliament had re-assembled on the 28th. It was stated that a Conference between the Houses of Lords and Commons had ended in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament. The result will be that Rothschild will take his seat in the House of Commons.

India.—The Times' correspondent writes despondingly of the India war. The revolt has deeper root than was imagined.

China.—Dates from Hong Kong, to April 12, had been received. They say that diplomatic relations had taken an unfavorable turn. It was understood that replies had been received by the foreign Ambassadors to the communication to the Emperor, which proposes to discuss the question at Canton. This was not acceded to, and the Plenipotentiaries, including the American Minister, had decided to proceed at once to Tun-Chang. All was quiet at Canton.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Sales of cotton during the week 32,000 bales. Prices declined on the week from ⅛ to ¼. Market closed quiet. Lower qualities declined most.

Flour unsaleable at a decline of 6d. Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Provisions dull. Rosin 4s 1d. Spirits Turpentine 46s. a 50s.

Consols for money unchanged.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased 180,000 pounds sterling. Money market unchanged.

The News From Utah.—The St. Louis Republican discredits the recent reports, purporting to come from Camp Scott, of the hostile disposition of the Mormons. The alleged news arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 1st instant, and the editor of the Republican has conversed with a gentleman who left that post on the 2d instant, and who was a listener to all the discussions and read all the letters received from Camp Scott up to the 6th of May. He discredits the news of Governor Cumming having been driven out of Great Salt Lake City. The letters from Camp Scott of the latest date make no mention of any such event. Nothing, indeed, was known there of what was going on in Great Salt Lake City, there having been no official intercourse between Governor Cumming and General Johnston.

CHICAGO, June 9.

Explosion—Immense Loss of Life.—A propeller, supposed to be the Buckeye, exploded her boiler yesterday off Point au Sable. The crew and passengers, numbering 30, were all lost except three. We have no particulars.

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

THE friends of Major WALTER DRAUGHON respectfully recommend him to the Officers of the 4th Brigade, to fill the Office of Brigadier General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. A. D. McLean. Election 19th June.
May 18, 1858. 12-e

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSON of Bladen, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. Election on the 19th of June next.
May 22, 1858. 13tepd

FOURTH BRIGADE.

MAJOR JOHN A. SPEARS, of Harnett county, is a Candidate for the Office of Brigadier General of 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, and respectfully solicits the support of his military friends in the counties of Moore, Harnett, Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus. Election on 19th June next.
May 27. 16tepd

TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 18th June, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Datus Jones in Campbellton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to said Jones—consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Beds and Bedsteads, Side-Boards, Bureaus, &c., &c. Also, at the same time and place will be sold the HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by said Jones. Terms at sale.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r,
for the Trustee.
June 10, 1858. 17-tds

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Arch'd McLauchlin, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall, if not previously disposed of, offer at public sale, on the 25th day of this month, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following property, viz:

One half acre Lot in Campbellton, improved, adjoining Depo's and Nixon's lots; one other Lot in Campbellton, containing 8¼ acres, on which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, in good repair, with other improvements; also, one Negro man, Washington, aged about 20 years, and one woman, Maria, aged about 18 years; one Team of Mules, four in number; one Timber Wagon; one Road Wagon, with Gear; one Barouche, One Buggy, and Harness for each; and two Horses.

Persons wishing to examine the above named property, are referred to Arch'd McLauchlin, who will take pleasure in showing the same. Terms at sale.
P. SHEMWELL, Trustee.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1858. 18ts

KEROSENE LAMPS.

FOR sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

1858.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
ruggist and Chemist.
April 10. 1-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—Our County Candidates made their first appearance on Thursday afternoon last. Maj. Gilmore declared himself for the Senate, and Messrs. McKay and Harrington for the Commons. Mr. Barbee was not able to be present, on account of sickness in his family, but promised through Mr. McKay to make known his views at the musters. Capt. Hector McNeill announced himself a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty, and Frank N. Roberts, Esq., declared himself a candidate for the same office.

The speeches were short, and reference was made by the Legislative candidates to two points only—the Western Railroad and the Harnett question. All the candidates were perfectly sound on both, and promised to do their best for both.

In the course of his speech, Mr. McKay read a letter from Judge Ellis, stating in substance, that those who charged him with modifying his views as expressed in Fayetteville in favor of State aid to the Western Railroad, did him great injustice. He was in favor of placing that road in the same position with the North Carolina Road, by a State subscription of two-thirds of the amount necessary for its construction, payable in cash or in State bonds. He had taken this position at Charlotte, where the canvass commenced, and he had every where maintained it, as the people of the counties in which he had spoken would testify. Aid to the road was made an issue in the canvass, and he trusted that the people would decide in its favor by a large majority. He did not find it uphill work to maintain the internal improvement cause.

THE GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.—We copy from the last Standard the following communication from Messrs. Haughton and Whitford, stating the amicable settlement of the difficulties between the candidates for Governor:—

NEWBERN, June 7th.

To the Editors of the Standard: You will give the following an insertion in your next paper.

Being authorized by the honorable gentlemen concerned, we take great pleasure in stating that the personal difficulty, which sprung up suddenly, in the heat of discussion at Beaufort on the 7th inst., upon a mutual misunderstanding between the Gubernatorial candidates, Hon. John W. Ellis and Hon. Duncan K. McRae, has been promptly, amicably, and satisfactorily adjusted. These gentlemen take the stump again, with a mutual and ardent wish, as they deeply feel the overpowering sense of the obligation, that the canvass may be conducted to its close, on the principles of true Christian feeling and gentlemanly courtesy, which their respective positions before the public so imperatively demand.

T. G. HAUGHTON,
J. D. WHITFORD.

As our readers may be curious to know about the fisticuff we copy the following account, (the only one we have seen from an eye-witness.) It differs from the rumors to which we alluded in our last, in that the cause of Mr. McRae's exclamation, "it is false," does not appear to be known.

From the Kinston American Advocate.

To get at the connection in which the occasion of the fight occurred, it is necessary to state the fact that Judge Ellis led off in the discussion. He had, as usual in that portion of his speech, contended that the course of those who opposed the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, as the question first came before Congress, gave encouragement to the Abolitionists, as they also opposed it—that the election of his competitor would be claimed by them as a triumph—that although not basing his opposition on the same grounds as did the Abolitionists, yet they would overlook his grounds of opposition, viz: the large amount of public lands granted to Kansas. This, and other points were managed by him in the usual way when we have heard them.

Mr. McRae, in his reply, had made several very strong points, pressing them with earnestness and force, and was making, altogether, a decidedly effective speech.

When he came to the discussion of the public lands and on the practice of granting those immense quantities to the Western States, among other objections stated, he urged the one of giving it to any and everybody who chose to go upon them, by the thousands and millions of acres. And in reply to Judge E's idea that his election would encourage the Abolitionists, [here turning towards the Judge, just as he had repeatedly done before, and as the Judge had also done during their discussions,] he was eloquently, and we may add, vividly portraying the evils of this practice, utterly condemning it,—"giving these lands," said Mr. McRae, "the common property of *all* the States, to any and every body except the old States—even to strangers and to our enemies—aye, to those very Abolitionists which my competitor speaks of my encouraging; yes, pouring millions of acres of these lands into their laps, enriching *them*, and then talk about my election 'encouraging abolitionists'! 'Encouraging Abolitionists,' indeed! How?"

Here Judge Ellis (in his seat) said, "I say it would encourage them," and at this point rising and advancing towards Mr. McRae in a very excited and threatening manner, with clenched fists, making some remark which we could not hear, to which Mr. McRae replied, "I say it is false;" whereupon Judge Ellis struck him, the latter returning the blow, when they clinched for a regular set to. By the time they had clinched however, the friends of each had seized and drawn them apart.

* * * * *

When order was restored, Mr. McR. said the whole house would bear him witness that he had done nothing to provoke this affair. Was it the execution of a pre-concerted plan to attack and drive him from the field? He had indeed heard of an attack whispered, but he had not expected it here, to-day. He should go on through the campaign in defiance of all such threats.

He then went on with his speech, and finished the unexpired time of only a few moments.

Judge Ellis complained that his competitor's speech had been insulting—that it was the manner of his competitor to which he objected, while he was turned to him, and in asking the question. He felt called on to reply. He said that Mr. McRae had spoken of him as being as "slippery as an eel." He had never said a word, personally, of his competitor in all their previous discussion, and expressed his regret at the occurrence.

Mr. McRae said that an apology was due from both to the audience—that he regretted it exceedingly—that he had always treated his opponent courteously as he had always been personally friendly with him and had so treated him. He stated that his manner was addressed entirely to the argument he was pursuing, as the audience saw. In reply to the Judge's "eel" allusion he asked if he had not compared him (McR.) to "fleas" &c.? He had spoken of the Judge's "*two* sides" and in reply he had put him on "*three* sides." He had given blows and had received blows and expected to continue to do so. All that he could say in the prosecution of the argument he should expect to say.

A PERSECUTED OFFICER.—Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, has had a peck of troubles since he has been in office. First he sold the Fort Snelling Reservation, secretly, to a favorite, for a fourth or an eighth of its value. For that he has been very roughly handled, by the press and by Congress, which latter did not indeed condemn him in so many words, but only in effect. Next he bought a tract of about 100 acres of land called Willett's Point, near New York, for about $2000 an acre, which would have been a hard bargain at $500 an acre. So say the witnesses. The property was offered to the government in April 1856 for $75,000; but the Secretary bought it for $200,000. It was valued by the tax assessors at $33,000. Schell, (a brother of the Collector,) who sold the property to the government, lent Floyd $8000 or $9000, which is not pretended to have been repaid.

A Committee of Congress has been investigating this transaction as well as the other, and not being able to agree, have submitted three reports, one condemning the Secretary of War, another exculpating him and his agent Schell, Collector of the port of New York, and the third administering a tender rebuke to those officers for carelessness, want of forethought, &c. Fortunately for the Secretary, the only opposition party in Congress is the Black Republican party. The Democratic members swear by him, as a matter of course, as they would do if he were ten-fold guilty. And it is quite enough to excuse any amount of corruption to say that it is the Black Republicans who complain of it. A democrat under such circumstances may do any thing.

RETRENCHMENT.—At the last moment of the consideration of the Army appropriation bill, a committee of conference reduced the appropriations for works of defence 25 per cent., amounting to a saving of about a million of dollars.

Another million has been saved from a different and more appropriate source, by reducing the appropriations for collecting the revenue from customs to $3,000,000, instead of $4,000,000, as recommended by the administration. It was stated that within the last few years 600 men had been added to the force for collecting the revenue. This amendment will oblige the administration to dismiss them—unless, which is quite probable, they be brought in at the next session under those now common nuisances, deficiency appropriation bills.

INCREASED RATES OF POSTAGE.—It is with surprise and regret that we notice in the Senate proceedings the adoption of a provision increasing letter postage from three to five cents. This strikes us as the last mode that should have been resorted to of raising revenue to squander upon marble custom houses and Willett's Point and Fort Snelling swindles. Better even that Senators had commenced retrenchment in their own chamber, by reducing their own salaries. Almost any thing would be more popular, and more just, than this tax upon the business and the social intercourse of the people. We hope that the House will not concur.

Since the above was in type, we are glad to see that the House has rejected the Senate's amendment, by a vote of 96 to 40. The vote in the Senate was, for the amendment 19, against it 15. Not voting, 30.

RAIL ROAD REVENUES.—This has been a bad year for rail roads. We do not remember to have noticed a single annual or semi-annual report that has not shown a falling off in receipts. People have travelled less, for business or pleasure, and there has been less transportation of goods.

The reports of the Baltimore and Ohio road for eight months past show $3,073,328 of receipts, against $3,389,633 for the corresponding months of last year.

A few months more of depression, and the tide will turn.

OUR NEW SENATOR.—A Lady correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing about the Senators, has something to say of the Hon. T. L. Clingman. "His costume," says the writer, "is arranged with considerable attention to becomingness, and not a single speck mars the glory of his well varnished boots, the covering for a foot which certainly does no discredit to the good specimen of Hoover's very perfect performance in which it is encased. He seems quite at ease, although it is but eight and thirty days since he left the House for the Senate Chamber."

RESUMPTION.—All the Banks in Charleston, and the Bank of Hamburg, have resumed specie payments. There was little demand for specie, one bank paying out only five dollars on the day of resumption.

A KIDNAPPER'S SENTENCE.—Capt. Bayliss, of the Delaware sch'r Keziah, who lately attempted to carry off five negroes from Petersburg, Va., has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary in each case, making forty years in all.

New Hampshire Senator.—John P. Hale has been re-elected Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

Gen. Winfield Scott.—General Scott will be seventy-two years old on the 14th inst., (to-day.) He has been in the army half a century.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the Indian and the Ocean mail appropriation bills were passed. ($345,500 were appropriated for the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool.)

On Thursday, the Post Office appropriation bill was amended by authorising another (the fourth) Assistant P. M. General; by repealing the provision for advertising letters in the paper of largest circulation; by raising letter postage to five cents under 3000 miles and ten cents over that distance; and by abolishing the franking privilege of members of Congress. The bill then passed the Senate.

On Friday, a long debate took place on the right of the Senators from Indiana to their seats. There was some informality in their election. It was agreed that the question should be taken on Saturday, without further debate.

After which, most of the sitting, till ½ past 10 P. M., was devoted to the appropriation bills.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Senate's resolution postponing adjournment to this day was agreed to.

On Thursday, most of the session was spent on appropriation bills.

On Friday, the House, 96 to 81, postponed the Maryland contested election between Messrs. Harris and Whyte till the 2d Monday in December next.

The House rejected all the Senate's amendments to the Post Office bill, except the one about advertising letters.

The amendment abolishing the franking privilege, now accorded to members of Congress, after the 4th of March next, caused considerable discussion.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, moved to amend the amendment so as to confine its effect to senators. He explained that whilst he wished to retain the franking privilege, and never grew tired in using it for the advantage of his constituents, he was a liberal man, and, since the senators had voted so unanimously for its abolishment, he hoped there was liberality enough in the House to grant their request.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, hoped the gentleman was not serious, as the proposition could be construed in no other light than a grave reflection on the action of the Senate.

Mr. Winslow assured the gentleman he was in earnest, and willing to meet the construction that might be put upon his course.

The question was taken and the amendment agreed to—ayes 82, noes not counted.

The amendment as amended was rejected—ayes 14, noes not counted.

OFFICIAL FROM UTAH.—The following important Message was sent to Congress on Thursday last:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a despatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt City, on the second of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the 7th April last "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 10, 1858.

The letter from Gov. Cumming accompanying the message is dated on the 2d of May, and states that he left the camp for Salt Lake City in company of Col. Kane. On reaching the dividing line between Salt Lake and Davis counties, he was met by the mayor of Salt Lake City and the municipal officers, who escorted him to lodgings in the city which had been prepared for his reception. He was received with every demonstration of respect by the people, and, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from fatigue to admit visitors, Brigham Young called and delivered up the seals of office. Governor Cumming addressed an assembly of over three thousand Mormons in the Temple, telling them that he came among them to uphold the constitution and maintain their rights, which gave general satisfaction. The Mormons, adds the governor, are leaving the city in large numbers in carriages, wagons, and on foot, Brigham Young and Kimball being of the number, and it is rumored that their destination is Sonora. A painful rumor is also prevalent that the Mormons will set fire to the city the moment it is occupied by the United States troops.

OLD NEWSPAPER.—A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the Stamford Mercury was the earliest provincial weekly newspaper published in England. Its publication was commenced in 1704; it has been uninterruptedly published under the same title from that day to this; and the proprietorship and management have always been in the same family.

Literary Intelligence.—The great Catalogue of the British Museum Library now in progress, has just received the important addition of two more letters, G and H,—the former consisting of 88, the latter of 37 folio volumes. The Athenæum says that at the present rate the public may hope in ten years to see the completion of the great catalogue in 2,000 folio volumes!

Worth Noting.—The N. Y. Sun says:—

In 1840, Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the English Government, upon the occasion of some act of violation, to a British vessel, by the black government of Hayti, insisted upon the immunity of British ships from visitation and seach, unless that right should have been expressly conceded by treaty.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The 42d annual Convention was held in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th days of May last. There were present the Bishop, 35 out of 44 Clerical Members, and 59 Lay Delegates representing 32 of the 41 Parishes which appointed Delegates.

From reports made to the Convention by the Bishop and Committees, it appears that there are 2,839 Communicants attached to this Church. During the past year there are reported 594 Baptisms; 336 Confirmations; 4 ordinations of Priests, and 1 Deacon's ordination. There are now 10 candidates for Deacon's orders, and 1 for Priest's. Two Churches have been consecrated during the year. The contributions reported to the Convention, for various purposes, amount to $21,341 10.

The Committee on the state of the Church reports its steady progress in the Diocese; that there has been an unusually large number of Confirmations and additions to the Communion; that there is a surplus in the Domestic Missionary Fund, affording means to increase the number of Missionaries; and that there is in operation a society whose aim it is to build Churches in all the destitute places.

A resolution was adopted approving the establishment of the University of the South, and commending it to the patronage of this Diocese. Rev. Dr. Curtis, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and Dr. Thos. D. Warren were appointed Trustees.

Chas. T. Haigh, Esq., of Fayetteville, was re-elected Treasurer, and E. L. Winslow, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of the Convention.

The standing committees are the same as last year.

The next Convention will be held at Goldsborough, on the first Wednesday in May 1859.

We gather these facts from the recently published journals of the Convention.

The Greensborough Patriot comes to us greatly enlarged and improved by new type, and is printed on a new power press. It makes a very handsome appearance.

The candidates in Guilford, as announced in the Patriot, are, Ralph Gorrell for the Senate, and D. F. Caldwell, John M. Morehead, and Abram Clapp, for the Commons.

Col. H. T. Clark is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and Messrs. R. R. Bridgers and John S. Dancy are candidates for re-election to the Commons in Edgecomb.

THE BRITISH OUTRAGES.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Capt. Rodgers, U. S. N., at Key West, Fla., stating the arrival there of the British Steamer Jasper, Capt. Pym, in search of the steamer Styx, with despatches for her commander from the British Admiral, supposed to be on the subject of the late proceedings of the Styx as regards American vessels. Captain Pym expressed both surprise and regret at the excitement which appeared to exist in the United States on the subject. He said that nothing offensive was intended, and that no new orders had been received from home, but that the British vessels were acting under the old orders of 1849.

The Boston Courier learns from Havana letters that the Captain General of Cuba had promptly ordered the searches at Sagua to be stopped, and to use force if necessary to secure that result.

A London correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper (so it says) as follows:—

"Lord Derby is now firm in power. His cabinet have sent out the most stringent orders to cease their constant violations of international law. Ample and noble apology will be made for the outrages already committed. Every British officer concerned in them will be punished."

We take the following from the New York Commercial's abstract of the foreign news by the Asia:—

"The London Times published in its second edition of May 27, and all the London papers of May 28, the news taken out by the Borussia, of the boarding of American vessels, and of the passage by a unanimous vote of the Senate of a resolution of inquiry on the subject, but not a word of editorial comment is uttered upon the matter in the papers of that date. Nor does the intelligence appear to have produced any effect, or even conversation on 'change."

Adjournment of Congress.—The *States* of Friday afternoon says that it was generally expected at the Capitol that the President would send in a Message stating that he cannot allow the adjournment on Monday, as none of the Appropriation bills have yet been submitted to him and because the moneys appropriated exceed the amount in the Treasury.

Another Senatorial Flare-up.—Another disgraceful affair occurred during the Thursday evening session in the Senate. While Mr. Wilson was speaking on the question of appropriations for California, he, apparently retorting to a severe expression about demagogues, used by Mr. Gwin earlier in the evening, said "he would rather be a demagogue than a thief," or words to that effect, when Mr. Gwin instantly demanded if that expression was applied to him? Mr. Wilson replied he might consider it so if he pleased. Upon which Mr. Gwin denounced Wilson a sa calumniator and coward. It is understood that Mr. Gwin challenged Mr. Wilson yesterday, and that he replied, as he did to Mr. Brooks, that he would not accept a challenge, but would defend himself if attacked.—*Balt. American.*

The New Orleans Troubles.—A New Orleans dispatch, of June 9, says:

"The city has resumed the general appearance of quietness, the only movements calling for special remark being the continued arrest of members of the late vigilance committee, on warrants issued by the authorities. Since my last dispatch there have been over a dozen arrests, and more are expected before the close of the day. Major J. K. Duncan, one of the getters up of the independent movement, an energetic supporter of the vigilants, has been sued, and the cotton bales used for the street barricades have been attached for damages done to the court buildings while occupied by the vigilants. Recorder Solomon, however, has been refused authority to act in the case on the ground that his feelings are in support of the vigilants.".

A Fearful Rate of Speed.—A special train on the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, ran 28 miles in 25 minutes last Monday—a rate of 67 1-5 miles per hour.

The poll tax in Norfolk is $6 on white men.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 10th inst., at an advanced age, MICHAEL SMITH, a native of Ireland, but for several years a resident of Lumberton.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 14.

BACON—	11	a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11	a 11½	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 10½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½	a 0	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 00	a 5 15	N. C. Whiskey	00	a 0 40
Super.	5 00	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	4 75	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 50	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 85	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	0 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 85	a 0 90	WOOL—	16	a 17
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 55	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	4 05	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 00	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	40	a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—The market is well supplied.

Cotton—We reported a decline on Thursday last, and would probably report a further decline to-day, but for the fact that there is none offering.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Arrival by water, and held at 85 cts. at the boat.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 12, 1858.

Turpentine, sales of 270 bbls., on private terms, supposed to be at an advance; last quoted sales, at 4 55 for virgin, 3 05 for yellow, 1 50 for hard. Spirits 44 to 45. N. C. Bacon, shoulders 12½, hog round 13½, hams 14½. Flour, Super 5 25, Family 5 50.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 35 to 4 65 for mixed to good; 4 70 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton, middling uplands, 11¾. Spirits 47 to 48.

At Cheraw sales of 114 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last at 9 to 11.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 12 and 14. Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce, A A McKethan, J H Pritchett, R E Heide, A J Woodward, Beaver Creek Co, J Ottarburg, W McIntyre, J Martine, J Shaw, C E Leete, W C Troy, D Murchison & Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Schrs R W Brown, Adele and John A Stanly fm New York.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on the second Monday in July. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, including such branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. A high degree of intellectual culture is not our exclusive aim; moral training and physical development, being indispensable auxiliaries to a well cultivated mind, likewise receive their due share of attention. None need come expecting to be indulged in vicious or indolent habits: such will not be permitted to remain.

TERMS.

Primary English,	$ 8 00
Higher English and Arithmetic,	12 50
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 50
Contingent per scholar,	50

Students will be charged from time of entering to end of the Session: no deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes. Board in good families in the village and vicinity at seven to nine dollars per month. CLEMENT DOWD, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1858. 19*6t

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE 5TH OF JULY NEXT. Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 for a Session of twenty weeks. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights. For particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

June 8, 1858. 19*3t

PALMETTO ACADEMY,

IS situated in Marlboro' District, S., C., eight miles East of Bennettsville. Its 4th Session will commence on Monday, 5th July next, under the care of Mr. Dugald Patterson, Principal, and Miss Ann Smith, Assistant. The Trustees would respectfully call the attention of parents and guardians to a trial of their School.

Tuition per Session of Five months, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$8 00
Eng. Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	10 00
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood for $7 per month.

Students charged from the time of entering till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.

JESSE BETHEA,
PHILIP PARKER,
JACKSON ADAMS,
JOHN S. FLETCHER,
THOS. C. BUNDY,
ROBT. JOHNSON, } Trustees

June 10, 1858. 19-*2t

LAURINBURGH
Male High School.

Rev. JOHN W. MAJOR, Principal.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for some months, under the charge of the present Principal. The next Session will commence on the 12th of July, with a full corps of competent Instructors, whom the Trustees can confidently recommend to the patronage of the public.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, N. C., June 8, 1858. 18-4t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D, Visiter,
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE Thirty-Third Term of this School will commence JULY 9th.

In addition to the ordinary instruction in Music in this school, provision has been made for lessons in Vocal Music to the whole school, by a gentleman eminently qualified. These lessons will be an hour in length, and will be given daily, at a cost for the term of $5 to each pupil.

June 8, 1858. 18-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity.

James W. Russ, Chairman, and others, Justices of the County of Bladen, and William J. Cowan, vs William J. McKay, Andrew S. Kemp, Alex'r K. McDonald and wife Mary Ann, John A. McKay, James Robeson and wife Eliza, James N. Peterson and wife Caroline, Duncan Cromartie and wife Mary Ann, Eliza P. McKay, William Kemp, Tho. S. Whitted, Eliza Ann Whitted, Mary J. Whitted, James McKay Whitted, and William Whitted, heirs at law of James I. McKay, dec'd.

THE parties in this suit will take notice, that on Monday the 28th day of June next, I will proceed to survey and hear testimony respecting the boundaries of the "Waddill Plantation."

H. H. ROBINSON, Com.

Elizabethtown, June 10, 1858. *1t

DR. BENBOW

WILL leave here the first of July, to be absent until the first of Oct as heretofore.

All who are in debt to him will please call and settle. His terms have been made known to all for whom he has operated,

STRICTLY CASH.

The inducements he has held out have not been *low prices* and *long credit*—but his utmost exertion to perform every operation in as *perfect a manner as possible.*

June 11. 19-3w

CAROLINA CITY
PROPERTY for SALE.

15 VALUABLE LOTS located in Carolina City numbered as follows:

122, 262, 263, 306, 313, 331, 399, 400, 444, 445, 457, 459, 460, 461, 500.

Any person wishing to purchase the aforesaid Lots, can find their location laid down in a Map of Carolina City, which may be seen at the Fayetteville Hotel or at the Railroad Office in this place. For terms, &c., apply to C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

—ALSO—

A Likely Negro Woman, aged 28 years, 1 Girl 10 years old; 1 Girl aged 7 years; and one about 3 years of age. For further particulars apply to C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

June 12, 1858. 19-3t

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

KEY LOST ON FRIDAY LAST,

BETWEEN the Market House and Haymount, a SAFE KEY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this Office. 1tpd

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Materials of the NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS Printing Office. The establishment consists of two first-rate Washington Presses, one for Newspaper the other for Job Work, a large and well selected quantity of newspaper and job type. The newspaper type are but very little worn, and the largest portion of the job type are new. It is unnecessary to enumerate; the selections were made by persons of much typographical experience and taste and are as complete as any in the State.

Any person wishing to purchase can get a bargain by an early application to DAVID MURPHY.

June 10, 1858 19-tf

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid, or has had stolen from him, a note made by Nicholas Seely, with Wm. Jenkins security, for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, dated 8th March 1858, and payable twelve months after date, made payable to Haywood Craven. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, and against paying it to any person but myself.

ISHAM CRAVEN.

Moffit's Mills, Randolph Co. June 10. 19-*3tpd

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand signed by me as principal and Hector Patterson as security, made payable to C. L. Cook of Wilkes county, N. C. The said note was given about the latter part of February 1858, bearing interest from date, and will be due about the middle of November next.

As I have not received value for said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Gilopolis, N. C.

June 10, 1858. 19*3t

$20 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to William Townsend, of Richmond county, or in any jail of the State, so that he can get him, a negro man by the name of CALVIN, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds, rather brown complexion, has a mark on his middle finger of his right hand, of a whitlow. Said negro ranaway from me the 7th of April, and belonged to me at that time; he is supposed to be about Martin McDonald's, or from there to Lamont's turpentine orchard.

J. LUTHER.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., June 8. 19*3t

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on 23d inst., at 12 M., in front of Store of Cook & Johnson,—

20 SHARES of the Capital Stock Bank of Clarendon.
69 Do. do. do Bank of Fayetteville.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

June 10. 18ts

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mi

KEROSENE OIL,

LIGHT COLORED, just rec'd and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

May 22. 18-1mi

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs. Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, are non-residents of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

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Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL.

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

A Speech from Billy Bowlegs.—Bowlegs has been making another speech at New Orleans. Here is the document:

"I stand up here big chief, brave warrior. I kill heap your people before, I can do him again easy; give Billy seven good men to follow on the war track, and he lick all the United States, scalp big father at Washington! Whoop.

Our Brains.—Says the Autocrat: "Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all: then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the angel of the resurrection."

The Duke of Wellington replied to a French lady who said to him that a great victory must be a very glorious affair, "Madame, it is the greatest calamity that can possibly happen, except a great defeat."

Punch tells us "how to make money;" thus, "Get a situation in the mint."

MARRIED,

In Troy, N. C. on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Davis, Mr. JESSE S SPENCER, of the firm of Smitherman & Spencer, to Miss HENRIETTA L. McRAE.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., in this County, Capt. NEILL McNEILL, a native of the island of Jura, Scotland. Born May 5, 1771; sailed for this country August 17, 1792; landed at Wilmington the 4th of October following; married Sept'r 19, 1799; became a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church in the early part of the services in this vicinity of the Rev. Messrs. Colin Lindsay and Angus McDiarmid. His wife survives him, after being married over 58 years. Besides a large number of persons who attended his funeral, there was a sufficient number of his grandsons to perform the last sad rites.—Com.

At his residence near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., June 3, 1858, Mr. WILLIAM B. McMILLAN, in the 48th year of his age.

For the last six months he has been gradually sinking, becoming more feeble every day, until he fell gently to sleep yesterday morning, without a groan or a struggle. He has left an affectionate wife and infant daughter to mourn this sad dispensation of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence. Mr. McMillan joined the church at the Old Red Bluff, then under the pastoral care of the late Rev. Archibald McQueen, some time during the year 1833, and consequently he had been a professed christian about 25 years. He was pre-eminently an humble, meek and quiet man, and hence the remark has been made, "He had not an enemy." All had confidence in the man, and in his piety. Perhaps few men are more consistent than was our departed brother. The very large crowd that attended his funeral is clear proof of his general popularity. It was in his own family, however, that the graces of his character were most seen and best understood. His dying testimony was, "My hope is in Christ, and in Him alone." He committed his fondly attached wife and beloved child to God, expressing his unshaken confidence that He would take care of them. His death will be sorely felt in the community, and especially by Laurel Hill Church. His family has been subjected to a singular and sad fatality: Nine out of ten children have all died in the prime of life; there is but one left. His step-mother is a widow, his mother-in-law is a widow, and now his wife is a widow and his child an orphan. How sad is such a recital! May the Saviour comfort the mourners! J. P. M.

Laurel Hill, N. C., June 4, 1858.

In Wilmington, on Sunday, the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY L. ORME, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 25th ult., in Columbus county, N. C., Mrs. SALLY L NNON, relict of the late Elder Dennis Lennon, aged 79 years. In early life she connected herself with the Baptist Church, (now know as Cross Roads,) and exemplified the christian in every department of life assigned her by Divine Providence.

In Wilmington, at the residence of Mr. John Utley, on Saturday night, 5th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN BEST, in the 33rd year of his age, formerly of Duplin county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 10. Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Union Co, Worth & Utley, Mrs S J Hart, J A Craven, B Moffitt, W Overby, A A McKethan, R S French, E F Moore, J & D G Worth, A Holmes, A Johnson, D McNatt, J & N A Cameron.

Lutterloh's Line. June 9. Str Fanny, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, J H Martine, Western Rail Road, and others.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable inproved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes: it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1¼ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON,

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce

WILMINGTON, N. C, April 16, 1858. 7*6m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 23d day of June, 1858,

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and good security. J. M. HARTMAN, Com.

May 31, 1858. 16-1tsw*ts

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather. W. T. BATTLEY.

May 19. 12-*

HEAD-QUARTERS,

2D DIVISION N. C. MILITIA,
FAYETTEVILLE, May 13, 1858.

To the Field and Commissioned Officers connected with the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of Regimental Parade, on Saturday the 19th of June next, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General, in place of Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. JNO. WINSLOW,
Maj. Gen. 2d Div. N. C. Militia.

Officers holding election will report in ten days, according to law.

May 14. 11te

ORDER NO. 3.

Head-Quarters 33d Regm't,
NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 31st, 1858.

PURSUANT to an order from Major General John Winslow, the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th June, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding an election for Brigadier General of this Brigade By order Col. C. E. Leete,

15-te THOS C. FULLER, Adj't

SALE OF

House and Lot on Haymount.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of the heirs-at-law of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, that valuable House and Lot situated on Haymount, the late residence of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd. There are comfortable out-houses and a good garden spot on the premises.

Terms of sale, $50 in cash,—the balance of the purchase money to be paid in 6 and 12 months, with interest from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 31, 1858. 15ts

LARGE SALE OF GOODS *AT AUCTION.*

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Cook & Johnson, for purposes therein specified, I will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June next,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HOLLOWWARE, IRON, NAILS, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE. A large and general assortment of all articles usually kept in the Hardware line.

The attention of Merchants and the public generally is called to this Sale, as furnishing a favorable opportunity for merchants to supply themselves or to replenish their stocks.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

May 3, 1858. 8-ts

NOTICE.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON,

AT CLINTON.

ALL persons who want a fine drink *on the cool order*, with Ice Cream annexed, can be supplied by "just dropping in" AT THE STRIPED HOUSE.

J. JOHNSON, Agt.

May 11. 10-2mpd

CHOICE BACON HAMS.

3,000 LBS. very superior quality, for sale at P. A. WILEY'S.

May 26. 14tf

BACON, BACON AND BEEF.

3,000 LBS. BACON SIDES, 500 lbs. DRIED BEEF. For sale by P. A. WILEY.

May 26. 14tf

SUNDRIES.

NOS. 1 and 3 MACKEREL; BEEF TONGUES; MESS-PORK; CORNED-BEEF; SALMON; RICE; SUGAR; Java, Laguira, and Rio COFFEE; Fayetteville mould, Adamantine and Sperm CANDLES. For sale at P. A. WILEY'S.

May 26. 14tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, at September Term, 1857, and having an order of Court to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the Town of Toomer, Harnett county, I will proceed, in compliance with that order, to sell the above-named property at the Court House door in Toomer, on Wednesday the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1858. 10ts

REMOVAL.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1855. tf

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1858. 94-3m

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14. 11-1Y

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90-

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES, BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

THE NEW EDITION OF

DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by E. J. HALE & SON.

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 3.

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 6, 1858.

STATIONERY.

HICK'S PATENT Elastic Rubber Ink Stands; Strange's Patent Pencil Sharpeners; Pocket Diaries, Pocket Books, and Pocket Memorandums of every variety; Visiting Cards, Letter and Note Envelopes; Cap, Letter, Note and Tissue Papers; Impression Paper, Sealing Wax, &c., &c.; Portfolios, a beautiful article, morocco and leather. A further supply of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster.

For sale in quantities to suit, by B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

T C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

N. W. HORN.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS, 100 ditto Cow Peas.

—*Also*—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

Feb'y 15, 1858. B. ROSE. 85tf

LANKS for sale at this Office.

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors at these Springs on the 10th day of June next.

The waters of these Springs are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, also other complaints.

No spiritous liquors or card-playing allowed on the premises. H. McNEILL.

Robeson county, May 28. 14-1t*

CAUTION.

THE public is cautioned against trading for a Note made by Wade LeGrand, in favor of the subscriber, for $76 or thereabouts, dated 1st April 1858. The amount has been paid by the Executor of Mr. Le. Grand, and this notice is given to prevent any person from passing or purchasing the note, which has been lost or mislaid by the undersigned.

D. N. PATTERSON.

Mangum, Richmond co., May 27. 15*3tpd.

NEW GOODS AT UNIONVILLE.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and Customers that they have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

and every other article that is usually kept in a country Store, to which they would call the attention of the trading community.

FULMORE & THOMPSON.

Unionville, N C., May 22. 13*4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. John C. McNair, at May Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. NEILL McKAY, Ex'r

June 1, 1858. 17*6t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND *HEAVY HARDWARE;*

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, John H. Singletary and wife Sarah, and Ralph R. Parker, vs. Harriet Singletary.

Petition for Sale of Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Harriet Singletary resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication, in the Fayetteville Observer, be made for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Harriet Singletary, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

9*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Isabella Johnson vs. Hugh Johnson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Washington Johnson and Daniel Johnson reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Jefferson Caudle and others vs. Andrew J. Caudle and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Andrew J. Caudle, A. H. Caudle, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D J Caudle, William A. Caudle, —— Morton and wife Elizabeth, Malachi Caudle, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudle, Absalom Caudle, J. B. Caudle, Tenisae Caudle, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefler and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elinda, Hezekiah Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petitions, or judgments pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1858.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John E. Edwards.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John E. Edwards, has removed from this county, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge and others, against Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

James R. Gulledge, William Webb and others, against Joel Gulledge and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN these cases, it appearing to the Court that Henry Ratcliff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntly and wife Zilphy, and John Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer